RAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Struggle of Life. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m .- Flower Show HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Jane. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Woollen Stocking IOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Telegrance Town. IRVING PLACE TREATRE-8:15-Gefallene Engel.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Koh-l-noor. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Sheridan; or, The Maid of LENOX LTCEUM-2 to 10:30—Candy Exposition.
MANHATTAN FIELD-2:30—Football.
MUSIC HALL (57TH-ST.)-2-8:15—Concert.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition NIBLO'S-8:15-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STAR THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE-8:15-Rip Van Winkle,
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville. THE STREET THEATRE—S-The Coracracker.

ID-ST. AND 7TH-AVE.-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Dore

### Index to Advertisements.

Page. Co	Page. O
Amu eneuts	A Taw Schools
Announcements12	
Auc. Sale Financial.11	
Autumn Resorts S	
Rankers & Brokers.11	5 Mircellaneous 9
Board and Rooms 9	8 New Publications 8
Busines Notices 6	1 Ocean Steamers 5
Dancing Academies. 8	New Publications 8 1 Ocean Steamers 8 3 Proposals 8 4 Pallement S 4
Dividerd Nouces11	
Dre smaking 9	
Domestic Situations	Religious Notices 7
	LS Special Notices 7
	4 Steamboats
	5 Teachers
	5 Winter Resorts 8
	8 Work Wanted 9 4
Instruction 8 2	-8 Work Wanted b

#### Business Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribane

SOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British forces captured Buluwayo, King Lobengula's capital, after a battle in which many Matabele were killed; in the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere attacked plied to him. = A brief truce was declared at Meilla, the Riffians begging for peace; the cannonading has been resumed; the Sultan of Morocco will make reparation to Spain. Lord Kimberley, Earl Spencer and other Cabinet representatives spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. - Dr. Cornelius Herz's request that the extradition proceedings in his might be appreciated by a startled and wonder-London, was denied.

Domestic-The Brazilian Minister at Washington said that the rebels under Admiral Mello were in desperate straits, and there was no like lihood of a restoration of the monarchy. Five persons were killed and a dozen injured by a railway accident in Ohio. = Francis Parkman, the historian, died at his home near Boston. === Directum failed to beat his record at Charter Oak Park, Hartford. === The Supreme Court, in New-Jersey, declared the Gerrymander act and the Excise law passed by a Democratic Legislature unconstitutional. The Republican plurality in Pennsylvania is over 133,000. - Ratifications of an extradition treaty between this country and Norway have

been exchanged. City and Suburban.-A meeting was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to take steps toward the prosecution of John Y. McKane. A trusted clerk of J. H. Jacquelin & Co. was arrested for stealing from \$11,000 to \$50,000 from his employers. ---- William S. Patton, a stock broker, was arrested, charged with hypothecating bonds worth \$60,000 placed in his trust. === The Coroner's jury decided that Dr. Galen W. Lovatt, who, the police declared, had shot himself, had come to his death at the hands of some unknown person. ==== Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer who stole \$1,000,000, was taken to Sing Sing prison. - Stocks dull, and

erally last prices were virtually the lowest. Money on call ruled at 11/2 per cent. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 42 degrees; highest, 56; average, 49%.

because dull somewhat lower. Final declines

were about 1 per cent on an average, and gen-

The decision of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey declaring unconstitutional the law governing elections of Assemblymen passed by the Democrats in 1891, with the purpose of giving them perpetual control of the Legislature, will not affect the result of the election on Tuesday. Fortunately, the Democratic scheme failed to work, and the Republicans will control both branches of the Legislature next winter; and they will have still better chances of success in

There is plenty of work for good citizens in Buffalo as the result of the election. The machine built up by Boss Sheehan has hesitated at nothing in order to increase and perpetuate its power, and the things it has done must be undone as soon as possible. Of course the new Legislature will take care of the repeal of the notorious "sneak" legislation engineered by Sheehan; but the palpable frauds at the polls on Tuesday and other matters must be looked after in Buffalo itself. The law-respecting people of that city are in earnest in their purpose to punish the rascals as they deserve.

No more important subject could receive at tention from railroad men than that considered by the representatives of the American Railway Association who met in this city yesterday. It was not their purpose to adopt any special block system, but to decide upon the essential features which an ideal block system should include. An absolutely infallible system can

fection should be in use on all our railroads of consequence. The more nearly uniformity can be reached by them the better, but no railroad should be at liberty to neglect this essential to the safe running of trains.

Another landslide like that of Tuesday seems to be needed to impress on Tammany Hall the necessity of mending its ways. On the next day Mayor Gilroy made several appointments which show that he still has as little regard for the public welfare as when he appointed Scannell Fire Commissioner, Koch a Police Justice, and Daly Commissioner of Public Works. Unless Tammany mends its ways, a good many Democrats in New-York will follow the example of ex-Mayor Hewitt on Tuesday and vote the straight Republican ticket.

The threats of a few desperate Democrats that they may control the State Senate, after all, are not worthy of serious consideration. The Senate will, according to the latest returns, contain 18 Republicans, 1 Independent Democrat and 13 Democrats. It is too late for false counting to be effective, and, besides, in view of the enormous frauds in Gravesend, justice seems to demand that Me-Carty be east out and his seat given to the Republican candidate, Wolfert. But without this, Republican control is assured in both branches of the Legislature. With two changes yesterday, which offset each other, the Assembly will stand 75 Republicans to 53 Democrats.

#### STAY THERE.

It may perhaps be remembered that a year ago, immediately after the great Democratic victory of 1892, there was something of an exodus of peculiar politicians from the Republican party. They constituted quite a procession. They knew the way to East Fourteenth-st. without a guide. They did not need the aid of friendly policemen to find Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker. They had been there before. Not into the Hall by the front door; not ostensibly to do business with Mr. Croker. They knew the side door, and when they wanted to see Croker they had his night-key and knew his call and countersign. They had not been in the habit of approaching the Hall with a brass band or of dealing with Mr. Croker through the medium of public addresses or loud-sounding preambles and resolutions. All the same they knew where to find Tammany, and, what was more to the purpose, Tammany had known for a long time just where to find them. They were the gamesters, tricksters, camp-followers and plunderers who for years had been making politics a trade, who called themselves Republicans, not because they believed in the principles of the party or had the remotest conception of what those principles were, but simply that they might trade on the name and make dishonest and treacherous deals with the opposing party for their own profit and advancement. They were the sort of men who parade under the banners of one party and take their pay from the other, making hypocrisy a profession and treachery a trade. It seemed last November, in the light of the

overwhelming Democratic victory, as if the Democratic party would have no further use for traders and traitors in the Republican camp. It had become so strong, had so intrenched itself by theft, fraud, violence and corruption of all kinds, and by the enactments of a stolen Legislature had made its hold of power so secure, that there seemed to be no further need of bargains and deals with Republican time-servers and traitors. It looked rings. And the betting-rings will surely be very much as if the occupation of the latter was gone. Nothing was left them then but to go over openly to the party they had so long Monmouth Park and of Linden, of Elizabeth force. ompany, and Mr. Gladstone rein the division of plunder and spoils. They be sealed next year, and their grounds will lie went. Sometimes in gangs and associations knocking at Tammany's front door with bois terous demonstrations, sometimes with individual proclamations announcing sudden conversion, always with more or less noise and fuss in order that the importance of the transaction case be conducted at Bournemouth, instead of ing public. Their departure was witnessed without regret by Republicans, their arrival evoked as little enthusiasm in East Fourteenthst. Republicans were glad to be rid of the disreputable gangs which had been a stench in the nostrils of self-respecting men and a source of weakness to the party, and the Democrats, seeing in them only more claimants for plunder-of which there was not enough to go round-greeted them coldly.

And now there has been another election. The effect upon one party of their desertion and upon the other of their accession has been demonstrated with mathematical certainty. Had the result been other than it was, had it shown that the Republican party was numerically weaker by these desertions and the Democrats stronger in proportion, it would still have been the unanimous wish of Republicans that the converts to Tammany and Democracy of the last year, the O'Brien Associations and their kind in this city, and the Dadys and Daggetts of Brooklyn, stay where they are, and return not. As it is, with the proof before them that the desertions have immeasurably strengthened Republicans, and the accessions have immeasurably weakened the Tammany Democ racy, the instinctive wish of every honest Re publican is that an angel with a flaming sword might stand at the door and forever debar the gangs and their leaders from crossing the threshold of a Republican primary. By all that is clean and honest and pure in politics, by all their pride in the present and all their hopes for the future, let Republicans keep these fellows out and compel them to stay where they be-

# REASON FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The business consequences of the elections 1892 the people voted in a freakish temper and ment is a tremendous power, and when the his expulsion. people wish it, they sometimes reconstruct in an hour the opinions and purposes of public racing in New Jersey. If the tracks in that servants. It would not be a strange thing if the elections of 1893 should ditch the Demo- in character to those who control the Coney cratic train completely, alter the purposes of Island Jockey Club in this State, no such exleaders and Cougressmen, and make the settled | cesses, abuses and evils as have been deplorably

programme of the party so impossible that conspicuous on the turf in New-Jersey would there would be no serious attempt to execute it. In every State which Republicans have car- Gloucester gangs did everything that unscrupuried by overwhelming majorities this year the result brings solemn thoughts to Democratic Representatives and Senators. The change of public opinion has been so tremendous, and in manufacturing districts especially so general, in New-Jersey was doomed. The managers at that it will set every Democrat to thinking whether he can defy that opinion and yet be and the vicious classes to assume great promelected again. He has in his district or State some industries which depend on Protection. He will think very seriously before he ventures to vote for the overthrow of a protective tariff, est criticism of dishonest racing. They abused knowing that it will only increase among his the patience and toleration of the public. Now constituents the business depression and loss they have gone down in disaster, and must which have overwhelmed the Democratic party. | wallow in the dismal swamp of adversity along It is interesting to know how wide a field this with Guttenburg and Gloucester. They were victory covers. In the States which Republication together in the raid on the Legislature; in their licans carried this year by large majorities downfall they are not divided. Republican \$125 to \$150 a day. Nobody knows what they

Massachusetts 3, New-York 19, New-Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 11, Iowa 1, in the city of Chicago (including the Representative-at-Large) 4, in St. Louis 1, in Kansas 5 Populists, and in prison. There is no hope for the New-Jersey Nebraska 1 Democrat and 1 Populist. Besides, gamblers. And no one will lament their fate. in other parts of Illinois which will sympathize with the change in Chicago there were 6 Democrats, in other parts of Michigan which will sympathize with the great change in Detroit 4 Democrats, in other parts of Missouri which will be influenced by the same change that caused the Republican gain in St. Louis 13 Democrats, in Indiana which will share the change shown in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois 11 Democrats, and in Connecticut which will share the change felt in New-York and Massachusetts

3 Democrats. Here are 127 Democrats and 9 Populists elected to the House in States in which, accord I'm such an idiot as to throw myself within the ing to the last election, the Republicans have reason to expect a majority. From the same States there are 11 Democratic and 4 Populist Senators. It is not necessary to say that the transfer of a much smaller number of votes would render the success of any Democratic measure impossible in either house. Now certain of these Senators and Representatives are Democrats, but each has his own idea as to the proper mode of applying Democratic ideas. It is quite probable that each may find his ideas changed since Tuesday. These Democrats are beginning to think at this hour whether a law to facilitate election frauds everywhere will help them, in view of the results in New-York and New-Jersey. They are beginning to think that a change of the law which will close many mills and shops and mines will not help them in their districts, and are asking what kind of tariff they can safely vote for in view

of their interests at home. The result is that the prospect of any radical change of tariff is not as great as it was Tuesday morning. The people rule. The 80,000 majority for McKinley is felt even in committeerooms at Washington. The Democrats started with the idea that they would reconstruct everything, and had the country behind them in doing so. Their constitutional incapacity to do business of any kind made them slow about it. Now they will have to agree among themselves, and then to find a quorum in both houses for any measure the majority of them may wish to pass. It is safe to predict that the changes attempted will be very much less radical than those practically decided upon by the committee a week ago, and even for these less radical changes it will be much more difficult to get a majority. It is no wonder that business shows signs of reviving confidence. If 1892 has been vetoed by 1893, business will get back to a Republican basis as soon as it can,

NO MORE RACING IN NEW-JERSEY. It is not likely that there will be any racing in New-Jersey next year. Both houses of the Legislature will be under Republican control, and it is practically certain that the acts for the protection of racetrack gamblers, which were passed early this year at Trenton, will be repealed. Governor Werts will not interpose any obstacle to repeal. Rigorous measures will be adopted to suppress poolrooms and betting-rings. The men who control the New-Jersey racecourses will not attempt to give racing without betting-rings. The turf in that State is in the hands of gamblers, and these they are deprived of the rich revenues which they have hitherto enjoyed from the bettingand Guttenburg, of Gloucester and Clifton, will

The owners of New-Jersey racetracks have brought this calamity upon themselves by their own recklessness and folly. They defied public sentiment boldly and wantonly. If they had been content with a moderate quantity of racing and a moderate amount of betting, if they had been shrewd and far-seeing, no such storm of righteous wrath as has raged in New-Jersey this year could possibly have been aroused against them. But William J. Thompson, of Gloucester, Walbaum and his Guttenburg gang long time whether it was a commission or a and the managers of other tracks violated the laws of New-Jersey in the most insolent and offensive manner for years. They debauched New-Jersey politics, they tainted and corrupted criminal court rooms and jury rooms, they allied themselves with ballot-box stuffers and jury-fixers, they broke down the administration of justice and ground the laws under their heels in many counties of the State. At Trenton last winter they outriged all decency, and they set the State aflame with a fire which will consume the racetracks like stubble. Thompson, the leader of the legislators who passed the acts to protect the gamblers, is a thoroughly deprayed lawbreaker. He is the John Y. McKane of New-Jersey. The rioting in Camden County on Election Day took place at his instigation and the rioters were his heelers. At Gloucester he rules over as vile a haunt of vice and crime as can be found anywhere in the United States. He, with the aid of his creature Flynn, the starter of his disreputable racetrack whom he put in the Speaker's chair at Trenton, corrupted and seduced a sufficient number of legislators to procure the passage of the racetrack laws. Both Thompson and Flynn have been re-elected to the Legislature, but both ought to be east out at an early day. Thompson has been guilty at Gloucester of many crimes against the election laws and against other laws, and it will be easy to get sufficient evidence of his election frauds to insure his expulsion. Flynn is said to have his legal residence in Philadelphia. However that may be, he ought to be indicted and convicted for what of 1893 may prove extremely important. In he did at Trenton last winter. If the available proof is not now adequate to secure his indict foolishly. In 1893 great trouble brought them ment and conviction, an unsparing investigato sober sense. It was not the year to elect | tion by a legislative committee ought to unearth Congressmen or a President, but self-govern- evidence enough of his iniquity to bring about

Decent men will not lament the downfall of State had been managed by gentlemen similar have been permitted. But the Guttenburg and lous men could do to make racing contemptible and odious, and when the representatives of Monmouth Park struck hands with these criminals in the raid on the Legislature, then racing Monmouth last summer allowed the gamblers inence at their track. They affronted public sentiment in many ways. They were tricky in regard to their license fee. They resented hon-

there are Democratic Representatives from sheriffs in the racetrack counties will enforce the laws honestly next year, honest juries will convict racetrack gamblers who violate the laws, and henest judges will send them to

Possibly the Republican Legislature in this State will consider it an urgent public duty to repeal the Ives Pool act, which permits racetrack gambling although it limits and restricts it to a considerable extent. But racetrack gambling is prolific of evil, and enlightened public opinion is now aroused against it.

### M'KANE'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

John Y. McKane may be a knave, but he is unwilling to have any one set him down as a fool. "Does anybody think," he asks, "that meshes of the law in such a reckless, crazy way as has been attributed to me? People who believe this don't know John Y. McKane, that's all. What a fool I would be to oppose Supreme Court Justice Barnard or any other Justice!"

Unfortunately for McKane, he will have to be taken at his word. He offered resistance to the Supreme Court and disobeyed its com-When Colonel Bacon and the watchers mands. alighted from their carriages at Gravesend at an early hour on Election Day he was on the ground. He knew what their mission was, for he told them that he was looking for them. Colonel Bacon remarked: "McKane, I have an injunction from the Supreme Court here for you." "Injunctions don't go here!" replied McKane. "I'll take no papers. I don't care a d--n for the Supreme Court or for Judge Barnard. You can go no further." Then followed the assault upon the watchers by the police acting under his orders and the arrest of several of them.

In the course of this fight with watchers armed with the injunction papers, the Rev. Mr. Kent took out the order of the court from his pocket and held it out to McKane. "I have here an order," the minister said, "of Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court." McKane shouted: "Clear them out!" Mr. Kent received several staggering blows and fell to the ground with the order of the court in his hand, which

he had virtually served upon McKane. Police Justice Newton headed another body of police and ruffians who assaulted the watchers. Mr. Grout told him that they had a mandamus from the Supreme Court signed by Judge Barnard, requiring all the officials in Gravesend to allow them to act as watchers at the polls. Justice Newton replied: "I don't care a d-n about all the courts in the State of New-York. We're running this election to suit ourselves, and don't want any interference from outsiders." Mr. Grout placed his finger upon Justice Barnard's signature and seal and tried to thrust the order into the Police Justice's hand. When Justice Newton refused to receive it, Mr. Grout cast it on the ground before his eyes. The watchers were excluded from the polling-places

and subsequently assaulted by the mob. Many other details might be added tending to prove a service of the papers, wanton and deliberate disobedience of the order and wilful resistance on the part of McKane, Newton and their accomplices. Under the statutes they are guilty of criminal contempt, which is an offence punishable directly by the court by fine and imprisonment for six months. McKane and Newton, having thrown themselves recklessly within the meshes of the law, and having congamblers have no intention of racing horses if victed themselves by the King's own confession of being fools as well as knaves, have been planning some exhilarating duck-shooting in the South. Their place is in the criminal's dock of swept away in 1894, and will not be opened | the Supreme Court, whose authority they have for many years to come. Hence the gates of defied and whose decrees they have resisted by

# THE FAIRCHILD COMMISSION.

called upon ex-Secretary Fairchild soon after his arrival in town is a reminder that Mr. Fairchild is the nominal head of what is called a commission consisting of-we forget how many -distinguished persons who have been engaged for the last three or four months searching for frauds in the administration of the Custom House in this city. This commission was appointed by Secretary Carlisle very soon after his entry upon office. It was not known for a detective bureau or a Democratic campaign committee in the pay of the Government. The pioneer of it was Mr. Poindexter Dunn, a favorite son of Arkansas, who sailed into the Custom House one morning in a breezy, blithesome way, and, seating himself on a table with his legs swinging under him, unfolded himself to the reporters. Next Mr. Daniel Magone, after being reported at intervals at Yonkers and other way stations on his progress from the interior, sauntered slowly in and joined himself to Dunn. Mr. Fairchild approached the scat of the commission with still more deliberation and no little dignity. Having taken a look through the crack of the door at so much of the commission as had come together, he warily drew back, remarking that he was "not in it." Dunn and Magone continued to sit there, however, and draw \$10 a day.

A little later they attached a legal luminary named Macfarlane to the commission, and began bembarding the office with conundrums of the most complex and bewildering character, interspersed with rather broad intimations that most of the persons connected with the collection of customs duties in this town were prevarientors, equivocators, perjurers and thieves Secretary Carlisle's experiment with the silver payment proposition had not at that time be gun to bring forth its full fruits, and the publie mind not being occupied with the tumble in stocks and financial panie which followed, the commission for a while held attention. Its proceedings furnished considerable amusement for a dull season, but presently Secretary Carlisle's financial medicine began to operate, and people forgot all about his nondescript commission at work unearthing frauds in the Custom House Crumbling credit, failing business firms, break ing banks, and the crash of a general tumble so occupied attention that men ceased to care whether the three or four or more statesmen in the Custom House were a commission, a bureau or a committee, and almost forgot their exist-

A little while ago, however, some one rose up in the Senate and called on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what these persons were doing, and by what authority were doing business, and how much they were getting for it. By that time, it seems, Mr. Fairchild had overcome his scruples and formed a connection with the other three. It then appeared that the name of it was the Fairchild Commission, and that the statesmen composing it were drawing \$25 a day each from the Treasury. Nothing has yet been made public concerning their investigations. It is not certain that anything ever will be. It is interesting to know, however, that Secretary Carlisle has taken the trouble to come to New-York to find out about them and what they are doing to earn their \$25 a day. The whole cost to the Government of the commission and its em-

are finding out, but to earn that amount of this to carry out and cover up his crimes. These money they must be discovering fraud enough to sweep the entire corps of customs officials into the penitentiary.

If the Brooklyn Supreme Court Judges think seriously themselves.

Despite the shameless gerrymander of last year, by which the Democrats hoped and expected to retain permanent control of the Legislature, they have suffered one of the worst defeats of recent years as regards the Senate and Assembly. That gerrymander cannot be undone, but it is well to bear in mind that the Senate chosen on Tuesday will have a hand in the enumeration and reapportionment which will take place in 1895.

"Magnificent" is the only adjective strong enough to apply to Governor McKinley's triumph.

The Good Government Club organizations in this city are entitled to the praise of good citizens for the admirable work they performed in the late election in behalf of honest government. They proved not only by the votes they brought to Republican candidates, but by the remarkable strength they developed in districts where they felt themselves compelled to run candidates of their own, that they represent a large and growing force in municipal politics, which, effectively organized, cannot but have immense influence in the battle that must yet be fought for the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the destruction of bossism. The principles of the Good Government clubs are Republican principles. To all that they aim to accomplish the Republican party is dedicated. There is a mistake somewhere when the result of an election proves that a place exists for such organizations outside of the Republican party. As a fact, passed upon by the voters, it cannot be denied that these associations have found an element of the population which they are especially potent to interest and bring to the polls. That element desires the success of the principles in our municipal government which all Republicans advocate, That an outside organization has shown itself able to control so large a percentage of votes that are known to be disinterested, upright and patriotic, enforces upon the attention of Republicans considerations which they will do well to give heed to. It was a mistake that the Good Government clubs were, not our allies in every district where there was a possibility of defeating the Tammany candidate for the Assembly. The men responsible for this mistake should not now try to make it appear, by a refusal to accept the lesson of it, that their hindsight is no better than their foresight.

The frantic efforts of the Democrats to find out what struck them are excessively diverting.

There is only one thing to regret in connection with Mr. Gaynor's elevation to the bench. He will no longer be in a position to carry on aggressive warfare against the Democratic Ring. But then the Ring has been so badly knocked out that he would have next to nothing to do in that capacity, at least for two years to come.

Perhaps the most ridiculous figures in Brook lyn politics to-day are Dady and Daggett. They withdrew from the Republican party during the recent canvass and identified themselves with the Democracy. The returns from the wards where they were once active in politics disclore large Republican gains. The Third Ward, where Dady was supposed to be able to transfer a great many votes to McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, Shevlin, was carried for Schieren with a rush. These veteran politicians could not have chosen a more unfortunate time for their conversion to Democracy. Rolling stones like these are buried deepest by a landslide in politics.

sulted, why, there will be people to defy and insult them. But it can't be done with Judges who don't intend that it shall. And this the people understand.

So far as is known, Judas did just one good thing. He went out and hanged himself. Verbum sat furibus.

Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated with grateful and happy hearts, in spite of hard times. Notwithstanding all that they have suffered, and may yet be called on to endure, the American people have not had for many years a better reason for rejoicing than Tues-

When McKane began to get frightened, he straightway began to lie. Such is the custom of bullies and cowards.

"The London Times," after profound reflection upon the results of the American elections, concludes that President Cleveland will now think it advisable "to discard Mr. Hornblower." That settles it, and there is nothing more to say. For, as has been sapiently observed, foreign critics are a sort of contemporaneous posterity, and when they have spoken the verdict of the ages is in.

Free government is not played out, and those who are waiting to see "the great American bubble" burst are cordially invited to keep on

There is a man in a suburb of Brooklyn who has offered an armed and successful resistance to the lawful authority of the Supreme Court. For ten days he defied and defeated the court, laughed at its edicts, outraged its messengers and those who were under its protection. This man is still at large. The law provides for his punishment. Is there a Supreme Court Judge in Brooklyn who has enough respect for his office and the law to enforce it? Are the Judges there going to sit longer under the imputation that they have not courage enough to punish this rebel?

There are some rogues and some dunces in the Republican local organization, and it would be better off without them.

That supposed Democratic commission to re vise the tariff is by no means so clear since the returns came in on Tuesday night. Will the men engaged in Dark-Lantern proceedings at the Capitol take heed? Those returns, too, have given Mr. Cleveland "food for thought" anent the message he is engaged in preparing.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, would probably feel a little more at his ease just now a trifle slower in pledging himself irrevocably to the fortunes of Democracy in Massachusetts.

There has been curious delay in the Supreme Court in dealing with John Y. McKane. Do Judge Barnard and Judge Cullen suppose because McKane's rebellion failed of its main object that it is the less outrageous? Is it their understanding of the law that it is to be vindicated only when the lawbreaker gets all he sought? That burglars are to be let alone except when they succeed in carrying off the silverwate of the man waose house they enorders of these judges. He disobeyed them, and imprisoned their messengers. He violently deployes and clerks must be somewhere from clared that he cared nothing for Supreme Court

judges should understand that the administration of justice is on trial in this villany and its consequences. The law is plain. We all know it-laymen as well as lawyers and courts and we know that it is their plain duty to punish McKane promptly. Every hour of de that their official acts are things to be treated lay on their part throws wider the invitation to seriously by other people, they will treat them other blackguards and thugs to do similar things and worse. It is a shame and a reproach that these judges need for one second even to be reminded of their duty.

> After his defeat several years ago Boss Mo-Laughlin publicly announced his purpose to retire from politics. It is time for him to do the same thing again, and now he ought to retire permanently.

> Now put that ruffian, John Y. McKane, in State prison.

> The Republican Legislature, it may safely be assumed, will give us a genuine ballot reform law, including the blanket ballot, which Senator Hill regards as unconstitutional and which Tammany Hall has always dreaded, and will deaway with the paster ballot-a fruitful source of evils. Another thing demanding early attention is the repeal of the law whereby Tammany controls the election machinery in this city by securing two of the three inspectors in each

#### PERSONAL.

A bust of Mayor Harrison by a sculptor named Brasciolini was receiving its last touches when he was assassinated. It is of life size, has the chim raised, the chest thrown out and the head slightly bent as if listening. It is said to be an excellent and characteristic likeness of the Mayor.

Among the dozen public men upon whom the University of St. Andrews is about to confer the honorary degree of LL. D. are Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Rev. Albert Loewy. With regard to the last mentioned it is worthy of note that this is the first occasion in England note that this is the first occasion in England on which any University degree has been bestowed on a Jewish clergyman. There have only been three Jews upon whom honorary degrees have been conferred, these three—all laymen—being Professor Sylvester, who received an honorary degree from the University on taking up his residence at Oxford; Dr. Neubauer, the Semitle Librarian of the Boddeian, who received the honorary M. A. and Mr. Schecter, who took the chair of reader in Rabbinic Literature at the University of Cambridge.

M. Rossignol, who died last week in Paris, was the oldest member of the French Institute, and for years had never missed a meeting. He left everything he had to the city of Paris, including an old cupboard with a drawer well filled with gold and securities, worth over 200,000 francs.

General Charles H. Taylor, Editor of "The Boston Globe," gave a dinner the other day in Boston to about twenty of his old associates on "The Boston Traveller" when he was an apprentice in the composing-room of that paper in 1862-66.

the number of Russian political refugees in London, is a remarkable man. He is sixty-four years old, and twenty-six have been spent in exile and imprisonment. He has been inside no less than thirty-two prisons, and yet has committed no act humanity or civilization can regard as a crime. was arrested in 1862 on suspicion of taking part in the propaganda of a revolutionary society and sent to Siberia, as "no proofs of his guilt" and sent to Siberia, as "no proofs of his guilt" were forthcoming, to quote the terms of an official document referring to his case. He endured terrible privations with his young wife and child while in Asia. In 1879 he was allowed to return to Russia, but for writing a pamphet advocating the abolition of class distinction and tyranny he was soon after exiled for another fourteen years. He is a prolific and distinguished writer, and his "Primer of Social Sciences" was at one time a standard educational work in his native land. Bervy is a vegetarian, and his daily diet consists of a plate of rice boiled in water and a glass of red wine. Yet he works ten hours a day at his desk.

Geronimo, the once-powerful Indian chief of the West who made a great deal of trouble for the United States Army, is now a quiet and peaceful prisoner at Mount Vernon barracks, an Army post on the Alabama River, a short distance above

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The projectors of the World's Fair at Antwerp next year, in their efforts to have a greater attraction than the Eiffel tower or the Ferris wheel, have Of course, if judges choose to allow their decided upon a restaurant in the air. A great be defied and their authority in- stationary balloon is to be built, and below this, capable of accommodating a good number of peo-ple. An elevator will carry patrons to the restaurant, which is to be a palatial pile in the French style of architecture of the seventeenth century. Painter—There, now, is my new picture! What's the matter with that, eh? Quiet Friend—I don't know, but I should say that it was a case of art failure.—(Boston Transcript.

In an English Bankruptcy Court.-Lawyer-Why didn't you pay Smith the money you owed him?

Debtor—Because he dunned me so often.

"And why didn't you pay Brown his bill?" Because he never asked me to do so." "In other words, you refuse to pay your debts

when your creditors ask you to do so and when they do not ask you to do so." "Well, er- that's about it."

"And how do you like my 'Adam and Eve in Paradise?' asked Smudge of a farmer during his last sojourn in the Catskills, where he had removed his studio.

"The general effect is fine; but allow me to call your attention to the fact that you've placed in Eve's hand a variety of apple that has only been grown the last twenty years."—(Vogue.

Plans have been made at Geneva for putting on Seneca Lake an electric boat for commercial pur-poses—the first in the world, it is said. The boat is to be 150 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, with five feet draught. It will be driven by twin

Miss Manhattan (maliciously)—You must miss the dear old London fogs very much.

Lord Tuffnutt (loftlly)—I do. But I am partially compensated by your charming New-York mud.—(Vogue.

Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has just been elected for his seventh term, a monumental record for the Monumental City-or for any other city. Poor old Whittington was Mayor of London only

Dr. Jalap—I have had him on my list of patients for a year, but he does not improve. Something must be seriously wrong in his system.

Dr. Pellet—Isn't it just possible that there is something seriously wrong in your system?—(Boston Transcript.

Although this is the season of chrysanthemums and asters, let us not forget their humble little coust. the dandelion, which is still blooming freely in the parks. It is one of the first flowers to great us in the spring, and this year it will be about the last to leave us in the fall.

"De way to improve politics," said Uncle Eben, meditatively, "is ter gib it less hurrahin, an mo' thinkin; less torchlight kerosine, an mo' midnight ile, so ter speak."—(Washington Star.

So many convicts escape from the South Carolina authorities that the State has taken to publishing a clothbound volume containing descriptions of

Mrs. Newrich (irate)—I've a good mind to sue you for your work on that last order to engrave my silverware. The Designer and Engraver-What is the trouble, madam?

Mrs. Newrich—Trouble! Why, I told you not to spare any pains to make it the swellest job you knew how, and here you've put just the same coat-of-arms on every piece!—(Chicago Record.

"The Republican party," says "The Rome Sentinel," speaking of the late campaign, "sat on the fence and asked the passer-by, "Well, how do you like the change?" Well, the passer-by seems to have answered the question.

Now that the fair is over.

And the lights have ceased to flash.

Georgia has got the clover.

And Chicago has got the cash:

—(Atlanta Constitution.

The President and the Governor of New-York both issued their Thanksgiving Day proclamations before election day.

She (wistfully, after a fortnight's engagement)—
If I could only feel sure that I am the only girl
you ever loved, I should be perfectly happy.
He (reassuringly)—At any rate, darling, you are
the only girl who ever loved me.—(Vogue. There's a newspaper in Kansas edited by a convicted thief, whose chief assistants are a forger and

a burglar, and published by a gang of known felons, Its office is in the State Penitentiary.

"What is your idea of a dude?" he asked of a bright Washington girl.
"A dude." she answered, after reflection. "Is a young man who isn't good for anything except to hang a chrysanthemum on."—(Washington Star.)